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S/24931
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter, dated 9 December 1992, from His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Tau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, concerning the designation of United Nations observers to the negotiations between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation on the withdrawal of the 14th Russian Army from the territory of my country and the sending of a United Nations mission of experts to investigate and monitor the observance of human rights in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova (see annex).

In the same letter, a special appeal is made to you to personally intervene for the immediate liberation of the innocent persons arrested and maltreated by the anti-constitutional structures of the separatist forces from the Dniester districts of the Republic of Moldova. The lives of the four persons mentioned by name in the letter are in imminent danger, as the separatist "authorities" plan to judge and condemn them to death.

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements would be made to circulate as urgently as possible the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Moldova

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to apprise you of the situation in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova, certain aspects of which were mentioned in the course of our discussions in New York and in the letters I sent in October 1992.

It is my duty to inform you that there have not been any positive developments in recent months in terms of settling the points of conflict. In some respects, indeed, the situation has deteriorated.

Unfortunately, the end of armed violence has not brought peace and security for the population of the area. The separatist forces of Transnistria, under the protection of the 14th Army of the Russian Federation, have launched a campaign of repression and intimidation against those who opposed and failed to support the separatist regime during the period of conflict. The anti-constitutional structures of this illegal "republic" have arrested several individuals, who are now being mistreated and held without legal justification, including Ilie Ilascu, Alexandru Lesco, Tudor Petrov and Andrei Ivantoc.

These abuses and violations of human rights definitely require an international response. The protection of human rights is a matter of universal responsibility which transcends national, social and ideological boundaries.

In these circumstances, I urge you to exercise your legitimate authority and to help ensure the release of these innocent persons.

Another problem of concern to the Government of the Republic of Moldova is the Russian Federation's procrastination with respect to talks on the withdrawal of the 14th Army.

Statements that the 14th Army could act as a guarantor of peace are obviously divorced from reality. The Army is an occupation force, and its presence on the territory of the Republic of Moldova represents a permanent source of conflict and a perpetual threat to my country's integrity and security.

In this context, I should like to recall the many appeals addressed to the United Nations by the Republic of Moldova, as well as the requests contained in my letters of 2 and 20 October 1992 concerning the need both to send observers to the Moldovan-Russian talks on the withdrawal of the Russian Federation's 14th Army from our territory and to dispatch a United Nations mission to evaluate the human rights situation in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova.

(Signed) Nicolae TAU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Moldova

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex) in the wake of the Turkish Government's proposal to send troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemning the Turkish proposal for sending troops to Bosnia

Belgrade, 7 December. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assessed the Turkish Government's proposal for sending Turkish troops to the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina as "direct support to the escalation of war clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina". To quote the statement by the Yugoslav Government:

"The decision of the Turkish Government to propose to the Turkish Parliament to send Turkish troops to the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina represents direct support to the escalation of war clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Encouraging one side to continue operations in the civil and ethnic conflict would result in increasing the number of victims and prolonging the plight of the entire population of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"This decision is not in accordance with the conclusions of the London Conference. It can only harm the negotiating process in Geneva and the peace efforts of the United Nations and the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It encourages the involvement of the extreme Islamic factor and spreads the religious nature of the conflict. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to recall that during the meetings of Prime Minister Panić with Prime Minister Demirel and Foreign Minister Djukić with Foreign Minister Chetin, as well as in other contacts with the Turkish side, it clearly expressed its position that the solution of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina can be achieved only by peaceful means, on the basis of equal respect for legitimate rights of all three peoples. It was pointed out on a number of occasions that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against this ex-Yugoslav Republic and that it is ready to recognize it after a legitimate government is formed, composed of representatives of all three national communities. Yugoslavia strongly condemned the practice of ethnic cleansing and violation of human rights no matter whom they are committed by. It was also proposed to establish a corridor over the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, on which cooperation was subsequently established with international humanitarian organizations and numerous countries, including Turkey. It is particularly important that the scope and intensity of armed clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been noticeably reduced in good part due to the efforts of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At this moment efforts should be focused on restoring peace and on humanitarian aspects of the problem with the aim of reducing the suffering of the population - members of all three peoples.

"Bearing that in mind, as well as the gravity and far-reaching effects of possible negative consequences of the decision of the Turkish Government not only for the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina but for the entire region, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its hope that the Government of Turkey will desist from this dangerous course and accept the need for finding a political solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina as the only possible solution and thus influence the Muslim side to accept the peace option. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates its readiness to continue to contribute to joint efforts invested in bringing about an end to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in achieving a generally acceptable joint solution and would appreciate it if its position were met with understanding and support by the Turkish side."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 22
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 5 December 1992 addressed to you by the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. René Préval, on the subject of the current situation in Haiti (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 December 1992 from the Prime Minister of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

One year ago to the day, in my capacity as Constitutional Prime Minister of the Government of Haiti, I appealed through the United Nations to all Heads of State and Government of the States Members of the Organization.

Today, from the depths of the exile to which I have been consigned in my own country for almost a year and three months by the bloody military coup d'état of 30 September 1991, I come once again to make heard the voice of a people suffering in its determination to build, peacefully and armed only with its right and its Constitution, a nation in which freedom, justice and democracy for each and every man and woman become a reality and pervade the country's institutions.

More than 400,000 Haitians, compelled to flee their homes and their workplace, live in constant fear for their lives and those of their families. Indeed, at any time of day and especially in the night, unrestrained soldiers, armed with sophisticated weapons and assisted by the savage "tontons macoutes", terrorize, attack, beat, rape and kill with impunity children, women, young people, elderly people, farmers, city-dwellers, workers, lawyers, members of religious communities, and so forth - in short, citizens whose only crime is their lack of a weapon with which to defend themselves.

Yesterday, the day before and last week, hundreds of students were brutally attacked right on the grounds of the State University of Haiti, at the Damien Faculty of Agronomy and in several other faculties. The outcome was at least 60 wounded, several seriously, dozens of young men and women imprisoned and a dozen missing. As I compose these lines, two of the students who suffered at the hands of soldiers at Damien last Thursday have succumbed as a result of their ill treatment. The bodies of three students reported missing have just been found in the morgue at the State University of Haiti hospital.

This has been going on for 15 months! More than 5,000 people have been shot to death or have died from torture or ill treatment! Hundreds are missing! There have been more than 50,000 boat people, hundreds of whom have perished at sea and most of whom have been returned to their country where they languish with their families in fear and in unspeakable conditions.

And here we are on the eve of 16 December, the date on which, exactly one year ago, I wrote:

> "On 16 December 1990, the Haitian people enthusiastically held democratic and honest elections characterized throughout the Republic by massive voter participation."

Let us switch countries for a minute and go to Central America, to El Salvador. Thanks to the efforts of the United Nations, a rather unusual event has been unfolding over the past few days: weapons and military equipment are being turned in and destroyed by the very people who for 15 years considered those weapons and equipment to be their only recourse, the only means they had of forcing the regime in power to give way to law and democracy.

With the persevering assistance of the United Nations, the people of El Salvador have at last been allowed to see the dawning of hope for the prompt re-establishment of law and democracy in their land, so long wracked by war. Their path could be described as moving from violence to peace through armed violence.

Cannot the Haitian people, which has stubbornly sought the restoration of law and democracy through law and its Constitution rather than through armed violence, follow a different path?

The lawful and democratic State which the Haitian people overwhelmingly chose on 16 December 1990 with the help of the United Nations has been destroyed by the bloody assault on the legitimate and constitutional Government by the Haitian Army on 30 September 1991. During the 15 months that this aggression has continued, has not the resistance of the vast majority of the Haitian people, both inside and outside the country, demonstrated beyond a doubt the determination of that people to rectify, not by weapons or violence but by peaceful means, the insult done to law and democracy?

What, then, is stopping the United Nations, which did so much to enable El Salvador to achieve peace and democracy, even by means of armed violence, from coming to the aid of the Haitian people so that Haiti can re-establish peace and democracy without resorting to armed violence?

Is there a quota of dead, maimed, displaced persons or boat people which countries and peoples must meet before the community of nations needs to feel concerned? Does the international community's conscience have to wait until the television stations of the world show close-ups of piles of bodies or hundreds of thousands of sunken faces distorted by fear, suffering, hunger or disease before it can respond, or even be moved?

Is it possible that the United Nations would let the situation degenerate to the point that the Haitian people would feel compelled to follow a path it has thus far rejected, namely reclaiming peace and democracy by means of armed violence, only to be subsequently criticized for making that choice?

Such a choice can be avoided only if the United Nations uses every means at its disposal to force the handful of criminals who organize, control and maintain the repression to relinquish their ill-gotten gains by means of an effectively applied and scrupulously observed embargo aimed at cutting off their ammunition, weapons, fuel supplies and logistical support.

On behalf of a people that has chosen to be a martyr for freedom, by right and by democracy, I am asking you, Heads of State and Government, Members of the United Nations, to consider this vital question which I address today to the conscience of the international community, following the example of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Head of the Haitian State recognized by all Governments Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) René Préval
Constitutional Prime Minister
of the legitimate Government
of the Republic of Haiti

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that all United Nations bodies with a presence in the former Yugoslavia collate information in their possession concerning continuing violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and submit this information to the Commission of Experts established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992.

Based on the preliminary findings and recommendations of the International League for Human Rights, issued on 3 December 1992, it appears that such information has not yet been collated systemically or fully.

In addition, we request that you kindly submit to the Security Council as early as possible the report requested by it under resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 summarizing the information on violations of humanitarian law made available to the Security Council and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS

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10 December 1992
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 75 and 104

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution I recommended by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/613, para. 20)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 40th meeting, on 9 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/60) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution I recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (A/47/613). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by the Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.40).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution I recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (A/47/613), no additional appropriation would be required under sections 2 (Good offices and peacemaking; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information), 31 (Public information) or 41 (Administration and management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

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General Assembly

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A/47/771
10 December 1992
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 76 and 104

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution B recommended by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/614, para. 11)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 40th meeting, on 9 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/57) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution B recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/47/614). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by the the Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.40).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution B recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/47/614), no additional appropriation would be required under sections 31 (Public information) or 41 (Administration and management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/772
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Vitivas SRIVIHOK (Thailand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

2. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Third Comittee chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council 1/ that were considered under the relevant items of the agenda (see A/C.3/47/1).

3. The Third Committee considered item 12 at its 52nd and 60th meetings on 1 and 9 December 1992.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1992 (A/47/3); 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region (A/47/184-E/1992/44);

1/ To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh session, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3/Rev.1).

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on consultations with a view to declaring 1995 the United Nations Year of Tolerance (A/47/445);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/39, entitled "Review of the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development" (A/C.3/47/13).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Organization of work of the Third Committee and draft biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1993-1994, contained in document A/C.3/47/L.50

5. At its 60th meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat entitled "Organization of work of the Third Committee and draft biennial programme of work of the Committee (A/C.3/47/L.50), which had been orally revised at an informal meeting.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the organization of work and draft biennial programme of work as contained in document A/C.3/47/L.50, as orally revised (see para. 8, draft decision I).

B. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

7. At its 60th meeting, on 9 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see para. 8, draft decision II).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Organization of work of the Third Committee and draft biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1993-1994

The General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 45/170 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, approves the organization of work of the Third Committee and the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1993-1994, as contained in annexes I and II to the present decision.

ANNEX I

Organization of work of the Third Committee

A. GUIDELINES CONCERNING TIME-LIMITS OF STATEMENTS

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON REPORTS OF TREATY BODIES AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE TREATIES

3. Reports of all treaty bodies will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective legislative mandate. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

C. DRAFT PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

D. PROGRAMME OF WORK

5. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

6. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination 2/

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination 2/

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 3/

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice 3/

Item 6. Advancement of women

Item 7. International drug control

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Item 9. Human rights questions 4/, 5/

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2/ Items 2 and 3 are to be discussed jointly. Delegates may make two separate statements, i.e., one on each item, if they so wish.

3/ Items 4 and 5 are to be discussed jointly. Delegates that wish to make two statements under item 4 may do so.

4/ Sub-item (a) is to be discussed separately; sub-items (b) and (c) are to be discussed jointly.

5/ Delegations that wish to make two statements under the item may do so, but should not make two statements on any one sub-item.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [item 12]

7. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

E. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

8. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 and as reproduced below.

9. Delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below: 6/

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

- Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Biennial

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

6/ Reference to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Annual

World social situation 7/

World Summit For Social Development

Biennial

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1993 and odd years)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, International Year of Older Persons (1999) and related activities (1993 and odd years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (even years)

7/ 1993 - Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1994 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1995 - Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1996 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (odd years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family (1993 and 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1994)

International Literacy Year (1995)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Annual

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Crime prevention and criminal justice (odd years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Fourth World Conference on Women (to 1995)

Violence against women migrant workers

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

Item 7. International drug control

Annual

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Quinquennial

Extension of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1997)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments of human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of the Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (biennially after the forty-ninth session)

World Conference on Human Rights (1993)

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1992, 1993 and 1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

United Nations Year of Tolerance (1993)

Plight of street children

Biennial

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (even years)

Human rights and extreme poverty (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (odd years)

Quinquenniel

Award of human rights prizes

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

ANNEX II

Draft biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1993-1994

1993 8/

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.8)

8/ The programme of work and documentation for 1993 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX) and draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.10)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal right of peoples to self-determination (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.5)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.7)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 9/

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report on the world social situation (resolutions 44/56, 44/57 and 45/87 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/26) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 46/90) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family (resolution 46/92)

9/ General debate on the basis of the report on the world social situation and the report of the Commission for Social Development.

10/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on integration of persons with disabilities in society (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.15)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the draft declaration on violence against women (Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/18)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180) 10/

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolutions 39/125 and 46/99)

Preliminary version of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (resolutions 44/77 and 44/171) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 44/78) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/99)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.23, para. 27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.23, para. 28)

Oral report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on violence against migrant women workers (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.24)

Item 7. International drug control 11/

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the report of the Secretary-General submitted to it pursuant to paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.30

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 45/148 and 46/102 and draft resolutions A/C.3/47/L.31, para. 8, and L.33, part II)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including a section on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (draft resolutions A/C.3/47/L.29 and L.32)

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on an update of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.31, para. 5) 10/

11/ Pursuant to draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.30, the General Assembly is to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level, at its forty-eighth session in order to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs, on the basis of comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be included in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly.

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.33, part I, and part II, para. 6)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.27)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.38)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 (XXI) A) 10/

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.41)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.42)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the updated report of the independent expert on long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of human rights bodies (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.42, para. 2)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including information on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of human rights (resolution 44/53) and the recommendations of the Council on the proposed United Nations year for tolerance (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.53, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 46/120)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 46/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.18/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the right to development (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.49)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the observance of the proposed United Nations year for tolerance (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.53, para. 2) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Centre for Human Rights (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.56)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.61)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.66)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.69)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 46/126)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (resolution 46/129 and draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.62)

The plight of street children (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.55)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.60)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.68)

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 12/

Item 10. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.52)

1994

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

12/ To be determined by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX) and draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.6)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

No advance documentation requested.

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on policies and programmes involving youth (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.17)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 44/57)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the views of the Commission on Crime Prevention on strengthening international cooperation in organized crime (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.14)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180) 10/

Final version of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (resolutions 44/77 and 44/171) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.22)

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 45/148 and 46/102 and draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.31)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.28)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.37)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 (XXI) A) 10/

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25) 10/

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.43)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.44)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.54)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.58)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (draft decision A/C.3/47/L.59)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (draft resolutions A/C.3/47/L.63 and L.64)

Human rights and extreme poverty (draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.65)

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

DRAFT DECISION II

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) The relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council; 13/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region; 14/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/39, entitled "Review of the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development". 15/

13/ A/47/3, chaps. I, V (sects. B, C, E, F and H), VII and IX. To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3/Rev.1).

14/ A/47/184-E/1992/44.

15/ A/C.3/47/13.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/773
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 149

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Vitavas SRIVIHOK (Thailand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item jointly with item 97 (b) and (c) at its 47th to 59th meetings, from 24 November to 4 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/47/SR.47-59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 1 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/748);

(b) Letter dated 1 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/47/14).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/47/L.52

4. At the 53rd meeting, on 2 December, the Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.52) entitled "The situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia".

5. At its 56th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

6. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Being convinced that respect for human rights is an inalienable component of maintaining and promoting good-neighbourly relations between States,

Taking into account the complaint of alleged violations of human rights with respect to the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and Latvia,

Noting the conclusions and recommendations made by the United Nations fact-finding mission that visited Riga in October 1992 at the invitation of the Government of Latvia,

1. Notes with concern the existence of certain problems which involve large groups of population in Estonia and Latvia;

2. Welcomes the cooperation that the Government of Latvia has extended to the United Nations fact-finding mission;

3. Also welcomes the invitation of the Government of Estonia to receive a similar United Nations fact-finding mission and its intention to extend to it its cooperation;

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

4. Calls upon the States concerned to intensify their efforts on the bilateral level aimed at resolving concerns with regard to the situation of the Russian-speaking population on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law in the field of human rights;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the progress in the field of human rights in Estonia and Latvia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/774
10 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, on 25 November 1992, the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic passed the Constitutional Law on the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The above-mentioned Constitutional Law provides that:

(a) The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic will cease to exist on 31 December 1992 (art. 1, para. 1);

(b) The successor States of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic are the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic (art. 1, para. 2);

(c) The Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic can, even prior to the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, conclude international treaties with third States on their own behalf, provided that those treaties enter into force after the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (art. 8, para. 2).

I should like to inform you that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as the successor States of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, which was one of the original Members of the United Nations in 1945, will apply for membership in the United Nations as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Czech and
Slovak Federal Republic to the United Nations

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/775
S/24942
10 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 87 (b)
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the declaration of the European Community and its member States on Somalia, issued at Brussels on 7 December 1992 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its enclosure as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 87 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

best copy available

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/776
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 124

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

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II. Average troop cost, per person per month (pppm) reported by the troop-contributing States for pay and allowances, United Nations reimbursement to troop-contributing States and the corresponding absorption factor in December 1991 9

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III. Average troop cost, per person per month (pppm), reported by the troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment, and personal weaponry (including ammunition), and the absorption factor at the current reimbursement rate (US$ 70) in December 1991 10

IV. Summary of absorption factors 11

Absorption factor 11

V. Average costs per person per month reported by Governments for maintaining other military personnel assigned to United Nations peace-keeping operations 12

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 42/224 of 21 December 1987, decided, inter alia, that the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States should be reviewed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the troop-contributing States, if, in the light of inflation and currency-exchange fluctuations or other factors brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, the current rates appreciably affected the absorption factor of two or more of the troop-contributing States. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter at least once every two years. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

2. Standard rates of reimbursement were initially established by a decision of the General Assembly at the 2303rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1974, its twenty-ninth session (A/29/PV.2303). These standard rates fixed, on the basis of equality of treatment, the level of reimbursement to be made to Governments of troop-contributing States for the costs incurred by them in providing troops for service in the United Nations peace-keeping forces. The rates of reimbursement, which became effective on 25 October 1973, were reviewed in 1977, 1980, 1985, 1987 and 1989, and were revised in 1977 and 1980. The latest revision of these rates was in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, whereby the Assembly decided that, as an interim measure, the standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States should be increased by 4 per cent beginning 1 July 1991. A review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations was provided in document A/44/605/Add.1 of 12 October 1989.

3. The current rates are as follows:

(a) $988 per person per month for pay and allowances for all ranks;

(b) $291 per person per month as supplementary payment for specialists, comprising 25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent for other contingents;

(c) $65 per person per month for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment for all ranks;

(d) $5 per person per month for personal weaponry, including ammunition, for all ranks.

4. The rates became applicable to the following United Nations peace-keeping operations on 1 July 1991, namely, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). Those rates have also been applied to the newly established United Nations peace-keeping operations since their inception, namely, the United Nations Mission for the

Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

II. CONSIDERATIONS

5. The introduction of standard rates of reimbursement established the amounts payable, on an equal basis, to Governments for their troops, which serve side-by-side in the peace-keeping forces. In the initial study of the matter, on the basis of which the standard rates of reimbursement were established in 1973, the following three points were considered:

(a) Troops serving side-by-side should be reimbursed on the same basis for identical services;

(b) No Government should receive a higher reimbursement than its actual cost, that is, no Member State should "profit" from its participation in the force;

(c) Some Governments would not be fully reimbursed based on any standard cost-reimbursement formula, but should receive at least that which was paid as actual overseas allowance.

6. The five prior reviews of the rates of reimbursement, which have been undertaken since their establishment, have indicated that there are wide variations in troop costs among the Governments providing troops to the peace-keeping forces. Therefore, the current standard rates of reimbursement do not fully compensate all Governments for their troop costs. That portion of the costs which is not compensated for by the standard rates of reimbursement and which is absorbed by the respective troop-contributing States is referred to as the absorption factor.

7. In 1980, the cost to the troop-contributing States for pay and allowances for troops, when compared with the reimbursements made by the United Nations, showed that the overall average absorption factor among the troop-contributing States was 45.9 per cent. The 1985 review showed a decrease in the absorption factor to 34.3 per cent, while the 1987 review indicated that the overall average absorption factor had increased to 46.3 per cent. The last review undertaken in 1989 showed that the overall average absorption factor had decreased to 23.3 per cent. Owing to the skewed distribution of the individual absorption factors, if consideration were given to the elimination of the highest and lowest absorption factors, the resulting overall average for that period would have been 49.3 per cent.

III. TROOP COSTS

8. For the purpose of the present review of the rates of reimbursement, cost information based on military salary scales in effect as of December 1991 was requested from 57 Member States, of which 17 were providing troops to United Nations peace-keeping operations and the remaining 40 were providing military observers only. It should be noted that 16 of the 17 States providing troops were also providing military observers. Therefore, cost data questionnaires were sent to all States contributing military personnel, that is, both troops and military observers, to all established peace-keeping missions as at December 1991. Questionnaires were not sent to the Member States who began participating in United Nations peace-keeping operations after December 1991.

9. Of the 57 Member States surveyed, 20 replies were received. Of the 20 States replying, 11 were providing troops to the peace-keeping operations in December 1991. Of those 11, the standard rates of reimbursement were not applicable to two, and therefore the analysis was limited to cost information provided by the remaining nine States.

10. Annex I lists the 57 States contributing military personnel to United Nations peace-keeping operations as at 31 December 1991. The annex indicates also the 13 States that had been surveyed in 1989.

11. The results of the analyses of the cost information provided by the nine troop-contributing States referred to in paragraph 8 above are set out in annexes II and III to the present report. The conversion of the cost data provided by the Member States from national currencies to United States dollars was based on the December 1991 United Nations operational rates of exchange.

12. Annex II, column (1) lists, in ascending order of magnitude, the average cost per person per month to the troop contributors in respect of pay and allowances of troops (expressed in United States dollars). Column (2) shows the corresponding overseas allowance that is included in the data shown in column (1). Column (3) shows the United Nations reimbursement in respect of pay and allowances of troops comparable with column (1). Column (4) indicates the corresponding absorption factor, expressed as a percentage, that is, the portion of cost not reimbursed to Governments. From the distribution, it may be seen that the reported average cost for pay and allowances of troops in December 1991 ranged between $797 and $9,845 per person per month, with an overall average of $4,559 and a median of $4,217. The comparable overall average cost from the 1989 survey was $2,297 and the median cost was $2,356.

13. Annex III provides a distribution, in ascending order, of the average cost per person per month of the usage factor for troops' personal clothing, gear and equipment, and personal weaponry (including ammunition), together with the absorption factor, indicating the percentage of the costs to each of the troop-contributing States not covered by the current rate of reimbursement of $70. The reported average cost per person per month in December 1991 ranged from $67 to $354, with an overall average cost of $221 and a median cost of $195.

14. Annex IV lists the individual as well as the average absorption factors borne by the troop-contributing Governments in respect of pay and allowances only, for the years 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1991. The absorption factors shown in the annex for each of the five years represent those portions of the costs for pay and allowances, including overseas allowances, paid to the troops by the troop-contributing States, which are in excess of the current reimbursement levels. The distribution in 1991 indicates a range of absorption factors from a high of 89.2 per cent to a low of minus 33.1 per cent with an overall average of 63.3 per cent and a median of 74.8 per cent.

15. The results of the analyses of the cost information provided by the 11 Member States that have responded to the 1991 questionnaire and are currently providing military personnel (other than troops) to United Nations peace-keeping operations are set out in annex V. It indicates that the average total cost incurred by those States for providing military personnel (other than troops) amounted to $2,796 per person per month. It should be noted that those military personnel all have officers rank.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

16. As shown in annex IV, the overall average absorption factor for 1991 has shown an increase over that of 1988. It may be noted, however, that no clear-cut conclusion can be drawn, since the composition and ranking of troop-contributing States for both years are not the same. In addition, the format of the questionnaire for 1991 had been revised to identify the separate cost elements of troop costs and verification of the answers received is still pending.

17. As regards consideration that the rates of reimbursement should reimburse all troop-contributing States at least the actual overseas allowance paid to their troops, it should be noted from the distribution shown in column (2) of annex II, when compared with column (3), that three of the nine States are not being fully reimbursed for overseas allowance. The overall average overseas allowance (excluding salary) paid by the troop-contributing States to their troops amounted to $865 and the average United Nations reimbursement for troop costs (including basic pay and supplementary allowance for a limited number of specialists) amounted to $1,048.

ANNEX I

Summary of States providing military personnel to United Nations peace-keeping operations as at 31 December 1991 and replies received

States	Troops b/	Other military personnel	Replies received
1. Algeria		X	
2. Argentina		X	
3. Australia	X c/	X	X
4. Austria	X	X	X
5. Bangladesh		X	X
6. Belgium		X	
7. Brazil		X	
8. Canada a/	X	X	X
9. Chile	X	X	
10. China		X	
11. Congo		X	
12. Colombia		X	X
13. Czechoslovakia		X	
14. Denmark	X d/	X	X
15. Ecuador		X	
16. Egypt		X	
17. Fiji a/	X	X	
18. Finland a/	X	X	X
19. France a/	X	X	X
20. Germany		X	X
21. Ghana a/	X	X	
22. Greece		X	
23. Guinea		X	
24. Guinea-Bissau		X	
25. Hungary		X	
26. India		X	
27. Indonesia		X	
28. Ireland a/	X	X	
29. Italy a/	X	X	X
30. Jordan		X	X

States	Troops b/	Other military personnel	Replies received
31. Kenya		X	
32. Malaysia		X	
33. Morocco		X	X
34. Nepal a/	X		
35. Netherlands		X	X
36. New Zealand a/		X	
37. Nigeria		X	
38. Norway a/	X	X	X
39. Pakistan		X	
40. Peru		X	
41. Poland a/	X	X	X
42. Romania		X	X
43. Russian Federation		X	
44. Senegal		X	
45. Singapore		X	
46. Spain		X	X
47. Sweden a/	X	X	X
48. Switzerland	X	X	X
49. Thailand		X	
50. Tunisia		X	X
51. Turkey		X	
52. United Kingdom	X d/	X	
53. United States		X	
54. Uruguay		X	
55. Venezuela		X	
56. Yugoslavia		X	
57. Zimbabwe	—	X	—
Count	17	56	20

a/ Troop-contributors surveyed for the 1989 review.

b/ Standard rates of reimbursement applicable for troop costs except otherwise shown.

c/ No reimbursement requested.

d/ Reimbursement of extra and extraordinary expenses requested.

ANNEX II

Average troop cost, per person per month (pppm) reported by the troop-contributing States for pay and allowances, United Nations reimbursement to troop-contributing States and the corresponding absorption factor in December 1991

(United States dollars)

	Troop contributor's average cost for pay and allowances including overseas allowance, pppm a/	Troop contributor's average cost, pppm for overseas allowance only	United Nations reimbursement to troop contributor for troop cost, pppm	Absorption factor (Percentage)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	797	300	1 061	(33.1)
	2 457	467	1 017	58.6
	3 138	1 713 b/	1 017	67.6
	3 249	346	1 061	67.4
	4 217	862	1 061	74.8
	5 223	305	1 061	79.7
	5 473	1 348 b/	1 029	81.2
	6 632	2 446 b/	1 061	84.0
	9 845	0	1 061	89.2
Average	4 559	865	1 048	63.3
Median	4 217			74.8

a/ Listed in ascending order of magnitude.

b/ Overseas allowances exceed standard rates of reimbursement.

ANNEX III

Average troop cost, per person per month (pppm), reported by the troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment, and personal weaponry (including ammunition), and the absorption factor at the current reimbursement rate (US$ 70) in December 1991

Each troop contributor's average cost, pppm a/ (United States dollars)	Absorption factor (Percentage)
67	(3.7)
93	24.9
169	58.7
192	63.5
195	64.2
302	76.8
308	77.2
313	77.6
354	80.2
Average 221	57.7
Median 195	64.2

a/ Listed in ascending order of magnitude.

ANNEX IV

Summary of absorption factors a/

Absorption factor

(Percentage)

(In ascending order of magnitude)

	1980 b/	1984 b/	1986 b/	1988 b/	1991 c/
	18.6	(38.2)		(264.5)	
	24.7	11.7	(37.0)	(26.9)	
	37.1	13.6	35.2	51.6	(33.1)
	37.8	18.6	37.2	52.7	58.6
	40.4	28.8	42.5	55.3	67.4
	48.0	38.8	50.2	58.5	67.6
	49.7	48.8	56.4	58.7	74.8
	52.3	50.9	59.8	60.0	79.7
	57.9	61.9	67.3	65.6	81.2
	68.9	70.7	71.1	67.9	84.0
	69.5	72.2	80.4	76.9	89.2
Average	45.9	34.3	46.3	23.3 d/	63.3
Median	48.0	38.8	53.3	58.5	74.8

a/ Inclusive of overseas allowance.

b/ At the previous standard per person monthly reimbursement rate of $950 plus $280 for a limited number of specialists.

c/ At the current standard per person monthly reimbursement rate of $988 plus $291 for a limited number of specialists.

d/ The overall average absorption factor, after eliminating the highest and lowest absorption factors, is 49.3 per cent.

ANNEX V

Average costs per person per month reported by Governments for maintaining other military personnel assigned to United Nations peace-keeping operations

(United States dollars)

Average salary				Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment		Additional expenses borne by Government in preparing troops for tour of duty with United Nations peace-keeping operation	Total costs a/
Paid while in the home country	Additional payment while assigned to United Nations peace-keeping mission	Local	Overseas	Issued for service in home country	Additional items issued for tour of duty with United Nations peace-keeping mission		
45		51	193	31	16	48	384
193				14	62	273	542
212		381	172	204	68		1 037
189			1 033	104	48		1 374
35	633	152	1 045	19	17	2	1 903
1 148		124	1 056	227	137		2 692
279			2 343	142			2 764
2 467		161	423	230	147	169	3 597
1 636			1 626	139	97	656	4 154
2 914		441	862		169		4 386
1 292		1 393	4 260	94	339	541	7 919
Average 946	633	386	1 301	120	110	282	2 796
Median							2 692

a/ Listed in ascending order of magnitude.

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Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative to Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine adopted on 9 December 1992 in connection with the adoption by the Seventh Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation of a decision whereby it assigned the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation to take up the issue of the status of the city of Sevastopol (see annex).

I would be grateful if you have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement adopted on 9 December 1992 by the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine

On 5 December 1992, the Seventh Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation adopted a decision whereby it assigned the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation to consider the issue of the status of the city of Sevastopol.

This decision cannot be considered anything but yet another flagrant attempt to put forward territorial claims upon Ukraine, and as a brazen violation by the Russian Federation of the spirit and letter of the Treaty between Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 19 November 1990 and the principles of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 8 December 1991, in which it is stated that Ukraine and the Russian Federation recognize and respect each other's territorial integrity and the non-violability of the existing borders.

The decision in question is a glaring interference into Ukraine's internal affairs directed against the traditional relations of friendship, mutual respect, good neighbourly relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, against the development of the inter-State relations between Ukraine and Russia on the principles of equal cooperation and partnership.

In this connection, the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine states that any encroachments on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine will be considered in Ukraine as a blatant violation of the existing status quo in Europe, the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other generally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine resolutely rejects the attempts to create artificially one more problem in the inter-State relations between the two countries. The city of Sevastopol is an integral part of Ukraine and its status can be determined only by Ukraine and by no other country than Ukraine.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/47/741). During its consideration of the item, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Committee.

2. As recalled in the Secretary-General's report, by its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish UNPROFOR for an initial period of 12 months; the basic concept of the operation called for United Nations troops and civilian police monitors to be deployed in certain areas in Croatia designated as United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs).

3. As at mid-November 1992, that mandate had been enlarged by seven separate decisions of the Security Council, as enumerated in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report and described in paragraphs 8 to 27. Part III of the Secretary-General's report provides the operational plans associated with each enlargement. In paragraph 49, the Secretary-General summarizes the additional military personnel (military observers, infantry, support units and civilian police) required for the enlargements. The additional civilian staff required for the enlargements are briefly mentioned in paragraphs 38 (b), 51 and 56 of the Secretary-General's report.

4. As recalled in paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's report, by its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $251,500,000 gross ($250,000,000 net), which it believed would be adequate until October 1992, pending the Secretary-General's submission for additional requirements to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. No

additional appropriation was sought for the costs (estimated at some $27.1 million gross) associated with the reopening of Sarajevo airport and the monitoring of the "pink zones"; however, in respect of the estimated $30.9 million cost associated with the enlargement relating to border control, the Secretary-General sought and received the Advisory Committee's concurrence to enter into commitments of $10 million in order to meet the most urgent requirements of that enlargement.

5. The Secretary-General estimates expenditures for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992 at $261,500,000 gross ($260,000,000 net), including the above-mentioned $10 million commitment authorization; in other words, the Secretary-General does not project overall savings or over-runs with respect to the total amount that he has been authorized to spend by appropriations and commitment authorization. However, the allocation of the total amount by object of expenditure reflects changes as shown in annex I to the Secretary-General's report; annex II provides supplementary information in respect of the savings and over-runs experienced in respect of different objects of expenditure (see paras. 11-14 below).

6. The voluntary contributions received by UNPROFOR for the period ending 14 October 1992 are listed in paragraph 58 of the Secretary-General's report. The Committee was informed that subsequently the Government of the United States of America had donated a field hospital as a voluntary contribution to the operation to protect humanitarian convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina mandated by Security Council resolution 776 (1992). The Committee was informed that the services of the field hospital were available to UNPROFOR as a whole. It is valued at $2.9 million by the United States Department of Defense.

7. The Secretary-General notes in paragraph 57 that as at 31 October 1992 assessments totalling $250,455,801 had been apportioned among Member States in respect of the above-mentioned appropriation while contributions received for the same period amounted to $186,975,292, thus giving rise to a shortfall of $63,480,509. Because of this shortfall, full reimbursement to troop-contributing countries in accordance with the rates established by the General Assembly has not been possible; only $19.3 million has been paid and, as at 14 October 1992, a balance of $64.7 million remained to be paid.

8. The above-mentioned appropriation provides for the financing of UNPROFOR up to 14 October 1992. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNPROFOR for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 at $292,811,400 gross ($290,924,100 net); that amount includes $10 million in commitment authorization granted by the Advisory Committee in respect of the maintenance of UNPROFOR during the period beyond 14 October 1992. A breakdown of that amount by budget line is provided in annex IV, supported by supplementary information in annex V.

9. In paragraph 62, the Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNPROFOR for the one-year period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 at an average monthly rate of $48,112,350 gross ($47,462,350 net).

10. In paragraph 68 the Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to appropriate and apportion $10 million for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992 (see para. 4 above). With respect to the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 he requests an appropriation and apportionment of $292,811,400 gross ($290,924,100 net). With regard to the period after 20 February 1993, he requests "provision by means of an appropriation and/or commitment authorization of such amounts as appropriate, should the Security Council decide to continue UNPROFOR beyond that date".

Expenditure from 12 January to 14 October 1992

11. The savings/over-runs incurred in respect of the main objects of expenditure for UNPROFOR during the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992, the explanations for which are contained in annex II to the Secretary-General's report, can be summarized follows:

	Savings/over-runs
	(Thousands of United States dollars)
Military personnel costs	(14 348.6)
Civilian police monitors	1 339.1
Civilian staff	4 101.6
Premises	6 551.2
Air operations	21 701.0
Transport operations	(5 192.6)
Communications	(5 679.6)
Miscellaneous equipment	(14 994.5)
Supplies and services	352.4
Freight and cartage	6 170.0
Support account for peace-keeping operations	-
Integrated Management Information System	-
Staff assessment	-
	-

12. The Advisory Committee notes that in large measure the over-run as regards military personnel costs relates to the authorized increases in such personnel over the strength originally approved. As explained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of annex II, the savings realized as regards civilian staff were attributable to a number of factors: an average vacancy rate of 21 per cent; a decrease in the mission subsistence allowance, lower salary scales for local staff in Zagreb and Sarajevo, including the UNPAs, and the employment of local staff on special service agreements.

13. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 13 of annex II that savings for prefabricated buildings resulted from the acquisition of containerized units at a cost less than the original estimated unit cost. However, because the units did not come fully equipped, additional expenses were incurred for such items as accommodation equipment and generators; as discussed in paragraphs 20 and 21 of annex II, these expenses accounted in large part for the substantial over-run experienced under miscellaneous equipment.

14. As shown above, significant savings were realized with respect to air operations; as discussed in paragraphs 14 to 16 of annex II, this was attributable in large part to the fact that only 14 aircraft were actually utilized during the reporting period as opposed to the provision for 30 aircraft. The total of 30 included 26 helicopters; in this connection, the Committee was informed that the use of helicopters in the mission area had proved very dangerous.

Cost estimate of the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993

15. Part I (paras. 1-10) of annex V describes the cost parameters underlying the estimates for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993; part II (paras. 11-101) outlines the requirements under each object of expenditure.

16. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the estimates take into account enlargements to the original UNPROFOR mandate and the additional requirements arising therefrom. The Advisory Committee further notes the complexity both of the operation's mandate and of the legislative decisions establishing those mandates. As discussed in the Secretary-General's report of 24 November 1992 to the Security Council (S/24848), not all aspects of the mandate are being fully implemented in the prevailing circumstances. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General, in preparing his budget estimates, has endeavoured to take this fact into account through the application of, for example, higher vacancy rates for civilian staff and a vacancy factor for military support personnel. The Advisory Committee appreciates these efforts as well as the difficulty in preparing cost estimates in the light of existing uncertainties regarding the implementation of the mandate. That notwithstanding, the Committee makes a number of observations in the following paragraphs regarding the estimate for specific objects of expenditure.

17. The Committee notes from paragraph 2 of annex V that the estimate provides for a total of 15,461 military personnel (infantry, support units and military observers) as compared with the total of 13,240 provided for in the original mandate; the Committee was informed that as at 30 November 1992 a total of 14,569 had been deployed.

18. The total of 15,461 includes 3,468 support personnel; as stated in paragraph 2 of annex V (part I):

"Actual deployment of support units is below the authorized strength ... The cost estimates for troop reimbursement, usage factor, welfare, rations and daily allowance therefore take into consideration a 10 per cent vacancy factor for support personnel."

19. Included in the total of 3,468 support personnel are 320 support units for border control operations. In this connection, the Committee notes that in paragraph 21 of his report to the Security Council (S/24848) the Secretary-General indicated that the implementation of the recommended approach (to border control) had not so far proved possible. However, the Committee was informed that renewed negotiations with the Knin authorities had been scheduled to begin and that it was hoped that progress in that regard would be achieved. The Committee was also informed that the 320 support units for border control had been budgeted as at 1 December 1992, a date that has not proved realistic.

20. The total of 15,461 military personnel also includes 393 military observers, which reflects an increase of 293 over the original approved strength; the table in paragraph 49 of the Secretary-General's report provides a breakdown, by enlargement, of that increase. As shown therein, 80 military observers are required for convoy protection; as indicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 of annex V, an amount of $1,090,800 has been included in the estimate for military observers for the mission subsistence allowance for the 80 observers; $136,000 has been included in travel costs.

21. The enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength to provide protection for humanitarian relief convoys is discussed in paragraphs 19, 20, 36 to 38 and 54 to 56 of the Secretary-General's report (A/47/741). As stated in paragraph 54:

"The enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength to provide protection for humanitarian relief convoys is to be financed entirely by voluntary contributions. Contingent personnel and related logistic support will be provided by troop-contributing Governments at no cost to the United Nations. A trust fund is to be established to receive contributions for the expenses of UNPROFOR in respect of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command (BHC). The fund will meet expenses of the 'common costs' portion of UNPROFOR BHC and will be managed by the United Nations in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules."

22. The Secretary-General goes on to define UNPROFOR BHC "common costs" and to state that the cost of 80 military observers and 112 civil affairs and administrative support staff are not expected to be met from the trust fund; consequently provision has been included in the cost estimates.

23. The Advisory Committee recalls that in his report to the Security Council (S/24540) of 10 September 1992, the Secretary-General presented proposals on how the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina could be facilitated through the provision of protective support by UNPROFOR. That report and concept of operations was approved by Security Council resolution 776 (1992).

24. As recalled in paragraph 31 of the Secretary-General's subsequent report (S/24848), to carry out this task:

> "it was decided to establish within UNPROFOR a new Bosnia and Herzegovina Command (BHC), at the two-star level. BHC would consist of Sector Sarajevo, which would continue to perform the tasks arising from the 5 June airport agreement, as authorized by resolutions 758 (1992) and 761 (1992), and four new zones, the precise locations of which would be determined after reconnaissance of the terrain and further consultation with UNHCR."

25. In submitting his proposals to enlarge UNPROFOR's mandate to provide protection to UNHCR in its efforts to deliver humanitarian relief in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Secretary-General stated that he had made it clear that his recommendation to the Security Council for UNPROFOR's mandate to be enlarged so as to provide such support "would be based on the assumption that all such resources would be provided at no cost to the United Nations and that the contributing countries, or other Member States on a voluntary basis, would cover the additional administrative expenses which would be incurred by the United Nations". Moreover, the Secretary-General also stated (S/24540, para. 17) that it would be necessary to confirm that sufficient funds were available from those sources before any additional troops could be put in place.

26. Notwithstanding that assumption, the Secretary-General subsequently reported to the Security Council in his further report of 24 November (S/24848) that:

> "The Member States which agreed to contribute military personnel, equipment and logistic support for BHC at no cost to the United Nations have been unwilling to accept that the common costs of BHC, which they have agreed to finance, should include the costs of the military observers and United Nations civilian personnel. As a result it has not yet been possible to deploy adequate military observer and civilian personnel to BHC."

He goes on to state that because this lack of financing has "deprived BHC of experienced United Nations personnel to guide it in these matters during its initial deployment", he has "decided to recommend to the General Assembly that BHC's requirements for civilian staff and related support should be provided through assessed contributions levied on all Member States" (para. 50). Consequently, as indicated in paragraph 22 above, such provision has been included in the cost estimates.

27. The Advisory Committee discussed this issue at some length with representatives of the Secretary-General; at its request, it also received information in respect of the budget for the "common costs" expected to be met from the trust fund. In this connection, it notes that a one-year cost estimate of the common costs to be borne by the trust fund totals $62.6 million. As mentioned above, the fund will be managed by the United

Nations in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules. In keeping with its oft-stated position regarding the administration of extrabudgetary funds, the Advisory Committee is also of the view that the Fund should be scrutinized and examined on a regular basis; the Committee intends to follow up on this matter.

28. The Advisory Committee appreciates the difficulties confronting the Secretary-General and his desire to provide the necessary protective support. With regard to the Secretary-General's present proposal, the Committee points out that, as cited above, the Secretary-General stated that the enlargement of the mandate to provide protective support to UNHCR convoys would be at no cost to the United Nations; that is, it would avoid the imposition of additional financial burdens on the Organization. That enlargement and the underlying financing assumptions were approved by the Security Council.

29. In response to inquiries, the Committee was informed that for the period from 1 December 1992 to 20 February 1993 the cost of the 80 military observers and 112 civilian staff (as well as the related charge to the support account for peace-keeping on the basis of that cost) amounted to $2,761,900 gross ($2,610,200 net). That amount takes into account the application of the 35 per cent vacancy rate applied to the estimates (see para. 16 above). As stated in paragraph 11 of annex II, 50 of the 80 observers had arrived in the mission area as at 15 October 1992; the cost estimates provide for the remaining 30 beginning 15 December 1992. The corresponding figure for the period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 amounts to $12,573,900 gross ($11,640,200 net).

30. In the circumstances, the Committee is of the view that no clear basis exists for these costs to be included in the estimate. At the same time, as indicated in paragraph 24 above, the Committee would like to bring to the attention of the General Assembly that in view of the fact that other tasks are performed by BHC arising from Security Council resolutions 758 (1992) and 761 (1992), it may be somewhat difficult to attribute the functions of the 80 military observers and the 112 civilian staff exclusively to the mandate approved by Council resolution 776 (1992). Simply stated, although the UNPROFOR operation has been entrusted with a series of mandates, the Secretary-General must manage them in an integrated manner, using all available resources.

31. The requirements for contingent personnel are outlined in paragraphs 14 to 20 of annex V. In this connection the Advisory Committee notes that the amount budgeted for usage factor includes a reduction of $1,205,500 for winter clothing for one third of the contingent personnel, since provision for winter clothing (for those battalions originating from tropical countries) has been included under supplies and services.

32. As stated in paragraph 3 of annex V, the estimates provide for a total of 699 civilian police monitors; this compares with a total of 528 approved for the original mandate of UNPROFOR. In response to inquiries the Committee was informed that a total of 617 had been deployed and that that number was in fact considered adequate, that is, that the estimate was overstated.

33. As stated in paragraph 4 of annex V, the estimates provide for a total of 519 international civilian staff (225 Professional and above, 88 Field Service, 206 General Service and 876 local staff). In addition 216 international technical and trades personnel are to be engaged on a contractual basis (see para. 41 below). The Advisory Committee notes that a 35 per cent vacancy rate has been applied in the estimate for the 519 international civilian staff, while the estimate for the local staff has been calculated on the basis of a 20 per cent vacancy rate.

34. The provision for 519 international civilian staff and 876 local staff compares to the original approved staffing table of 258 international staff and 272 local staff. In response to inquiries, the Committee was informed that as at 1 December 1992, 250 international staff were in place while the services of 485 local staff had been secured.

35. As stated in paragraph 26 of annex V, the total of 519 international staff reflects an increase of 261 posts, while the number of local level posts proposed represents an increase of 604 posts. Annex VII contains the proposed staffing table of the mission.

36. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General's proposals regarding international civilian staff include the upgrading of the post of Force Commander from the Assistant Secretary-General level to the Under-Secretary-General level and the upgrading of the post of Director of Civil Affairs from the D-2 level to the Assistant Secretary-General level. With regard to the latter, the Secretary-General also has come to the conclusion that the post should be renamed Deputy Chief of Mission.

37. The Secretary-General's justification for upgrading the posts of the Force Commander and the Deputy Chief of Mission is contained in paragraphs 27 to 30 of annex V. The Advisory Committee concurs in the proposed reclassifications.

38. The Advisory Committee regrets that more detailed explanations regarding the increase in civilian staff were not provided in the Secretary-General's report; it trusts that future reports will provide full information on staff increases. The Committee was informed that the increase of 261 international and 604 local civilan posts, that is, 865 posts, included 206 additional posts for civil affairs, 546 additional administrative posts and 112 posts related to the protection of humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see paras. 22-30 above). Of the new posts for civil affairs, 140 relate to border crossing activities and 52 to an expanded information component. Eighty-five per cent of the additional posts proposed under administration are for sector administration, that is, staff who will be deployed in the five sectors of the mission, including 400 locally recruited interpreters.

39. As mentioned above, 250 international staff had been deployed as at 1 December 1992. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that another 50 staff had been selected or were in the process of travelling to the mission area. In addition, the selection of a number of personnel (on a

secondment basis) from interested Governments was also in its final stages. The Committee was also informed that if agreement was reached with the parties concerned as regards the border crossing activities (see para. 19 above), there would be a significant increase in the number of staff who would be deployed to the mission area.

40. Notwithstanding the above, and bearing in mind the acknowledgement of representatives of the Secretary-General that it has been difficult to obtain civilian staff with the necessary expertise, the Committee questions whether in fact all of the funds provided for staff costs will in fact be needed; it therefore requests that a detailed accounting on this matter be included in the Secretary-General's next performance report.

41. As mentioned above, provision has been made for the hiring on contract of 216 international technical and trades personnel. As stated in paragraph 90 of annex V, and as confirmed by representatives of the Secretary-General, that hiring has been done "to make up the shortfall in Field Service and General Service technical and administrative support staff". The budgeted amount, $1,492,500, includes wages, transportation, insurance and food allowance. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 5 of annex V that those personnel do not receive mission subsistence allowance. The Committee was also informed that the costs for the contractual personnel were significantly less than those for Field Service and General Service staff. That being the case, the Advisory Committee is of the view that recourse to contractual services should also be sought, where appropriate, in other peace-keeping operations.

42. As mentioned above, mission subsistence allowance is not paid to contractual personnel; it is, as stated in paragraph 5 of annex V, paid to all military observers, civilian police monitors and international civilian staff. The Committee inquired about the rates shown in paragraph 5 and was informed that they were based on a survey conducted in November 1992. The Advisory Committee urges the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review.

43. The question of premises is discussed in paragraphs 36 to 46 of annex V; as stated therein, UNPROFOR has to provide accommodation for 15,068 contingent personnel as well as 216 international contractual staff. The Advisory Committee notes that because the host Government is not able to provide most of the premises required (for either accommodation and office space), provision has been made for both rental and maintenance of premises and the acquisition of prefabricated buildings.

44. The Advisory Committee sought information regarding the number of personnel for whom accommodation has been provided by the Government or through rental of premises. That information, which was not available at the time of its meeting with representatives of the Secretary-General, would, in the Committee's view, have facilitated its consideration of the request for prefabricated buildings. The Committee trusts that such information will be provided in a clear manner in the Secretary-General's next performance report.

45. Transport operations are discussed in paragraphs 57 to 65 of annex V; this includes the acquisition of vehicles (the unit cost of which appeared high to the Committee in comparison with the estimates contained in the Secretary-General's previous report (A/46/236/Add.1)), as well as, inter alia, provision for repair, maintenance and spare parts, and petrol, oil and lubricants.

46. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 62 that "a 5 per cent reduction has been made for off-road vehicles". Given the local conditions in the mission area, the Advisory Committee is of the view that this may be an optimistic projection.

47. With regard to the maintenance of contingent-owned vehicles, also discussed in paragraph 62, the Secretary-General estimates the monthly cost of third line maintenance and major accident/hostility damage repairs at $400 per vehicle. In response to inquiries, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that although the mission's transport unit evaluated requests for such repairs, a number of uncertainties persisted that complicated that evaluation and verification. However, efforts were being made to address the problem.

48. The Advisory Committee discussed the question of communications at length with representatives of the Secretary-General. As stated in paragraph 68:

> "At present UNPROFOR's communication link to all areas of operations is by INMARSAT terminal provided by the signal battalion at an estimated operational cost of $1 million per month. When UNPROFOR's own fixed-lease satellite network becomes operational in March 1993, the mission will realize a savings of $975,000 a month as the estimated cost to operate UNPROFOR's own fixed-lease satellite network is estimated at $25,000 per month."

The Advisory Committee welcomes this development.

Cost estimate of the United Nations Protection Force for the period 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994

49. In annex VI, the Secretary-General notes that the cost estimate for the period from 21 February 1993 to 20 February 1994 has been calculated on the same basis as that for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993, with the exceptions he enumerates. As shown in annex IV, total requirements for the period are estimated at $577,348,200 gross ($569,548,200 net).

Conclusions

50. Bearing in mind its observations in paragraph 30 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve an appropriation and apportionment thereof in the amount of $290,049,500 gross ($288,313,900 net)

for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993. While, as indicated in the preceding paragraphs, there may be scope for additional economies, the Advisory Committee, bearing in mind the uncertainties that prevail, does not recommend a further reduction at this point. With regard to the period after 20 February 1993, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be given commitment authorization for seven months, that is for the period from 21 February to 20 September 1993, in the amount of $47,064,525 gross per month ($46,492,334 net).